NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

FOREIGN NEWS.

EFFECT OF A WARLIKE RUMOR. Paris, Sept. 8.-A temporary depression of rentes was caused on the Bourse to-day, by a rumor that the Emperor had made a warlike speech to the troops at Chalons. But the report was soon denied, and pronounced to be without foundation.

THE KING IN THE NORTH GERMAN STATES. Berlin, Sept. 8 .- King William of Prussia, with a Parge staff of officers, has left this city on a tour of military inspection through the North German States. He arrived to-day at Dresden, where he was received by the King of Saxony and conducted to the royal palace.

BELGIUM.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF BRABANT. BRUSSELS, Sept. 8.-The Duke of Brabant, heir to the Crown, is growing worse, and it is feared be cannot live through the night.

NEW-ZEALAND.

INSURRECTION OF THE NATIVES.

MELROURNE, Aug. 16, via London Sept. 8 .- The Maori prisoners have escaped, and the natives of New-Zealand have again risen in insurrection. The extent of the rising is unknown. Troops are being harried to the Island.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RACE BETWEEN THE SAPPHO AND ALINE DECLINED.

LONDON, Sept. 8.-The proposed race between the American yacht Sappho and the English yacht Aline will not occur. Capt. Baldwin of the Sappho challenged the Aline to a race across the channel from Cowes to Cherbourg, France, and return, for a purse of £30. The Aline is to be laid up for the season, and her owner has therefore declined to enter

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Telegrams have been received here announcing the complete success of the expedition of German gentlemen who went to Asia to make observations on the recent total eclipse of the sun. They chose the best possible place for their experiments, namely, Aden, in Arabia, and were supplied with photographic instruments and other scientific apparatus. The dispatches mention that six photographic views of the eclipse were obtained, four of which were perfect. THE TIMES ON AMERICA.

The Times this morning has an editorial article on Indian affairs in the United States. It speaks of the policy toward the Red men as one of consideration and forbearance between contending races, but so costly as not much longer to be pursued.

MR. ROEBUCK ON AMERICA-COMMENTS OF THE

The Times to-day publishes a letter from Mr. Roebuck, M. P., in which that gentleman justifies and reaffirms the language used by him in regard to the United States at the Sheffield Cutlers A. The Times replies to Mr. Roebush and in the course of its article administers the following rebuke: "In a public reception given to the representative of the United States, when it was the object of all present to cultivate a feeling of good will, it was an injury to both countries for a man iu Mr. Roebuck's position to use the language of vehement disparagement. We only hope that Mr. Johuson will not fail to notice that the insult has been repudiated by English public opinion with entire unanimity. He may form an idea of the honor in which we hold his country by the prompt recoil from Mr. Roebuck's words he everywhere witnesses." EXECUTION OF MACKAY-STRIKE OF THE LON

DON CABMEN. The boy Mackay, 19 years of age, was hanged to day, at Newgate, within the walls of the prison, for the murder of his mistress, in this city. The only persons present were the officers of the law and a few members of the press. This is the first private execution which has taken place in Lond n under the new law concerning capital panishment. The strike of the cabmen continues, and causes great inconvenience to the public. The press strongly denounce the action of the drivers, whose proceedings,

DONCASTER RACES-FIRST DAY.

The Doncaster September meeting commenced today. The weather was rainy and the track heavy. The attendance was not large. The following is the result of the principal races: Fitzwilliam Stakes-Bluegown, 1; Evelina, 2; Vespasian, 3, Seven started. The betting was 2 to 1 on Bluegown, 15 to 1 against Evelina, and 8 to 1 against Vespasian. Champagne Stakes-Hawley's sister to Rosicrucian, 1; Belladrum, 2; Chatelberault, 3. Four started. Betting 8 to 1 against sister to Rosierucian, 5 to 1 on Belladrum, 12 to 1 against Chatelherault. Glasgow States-Achiever, 1; Conjuror, 2; Fecialis, 8. Betting 3 to 1 against Achiever, [even on Conjurer, 2 to 1 against Fecialis. Great Yorkshire Handicap-Romping Girl, 1; Nyanza, 2; Tabouret, 3; The Palmer, 4. Ten started, Betting 3 to 1 against Romping Girl, 8 to I against Nyanza, 5 to I against Tabouret, 8 to 1 against The Palmer. Clumber Plate-Vespasian, 1: Palmer, 2. Only two started.

THE BURLINGAME-CHINA MISSION-TREATMENT OF CHINESE EMIGRANTS IN AMERICA.

Prom the London Standard (uninterial journal), August 26.]

The treatment which the Chinese experience in California is such as to shame a Christian land. Had the crimes of which we read been perpetrated upon negroes in the South, the Kadicai papers in this country, no less than in America, would have been in a white heat of passion. As it is, they are all but silent on the subject. But The Tribuxe has employed a special correspondent in California, Mr. Mark Twain, and he sends an account which Mr. Horace Greeley cannot publish without acknowledging that brutally toward an "inferior race" is possible in other parts of the country besides the South Mr. Twain says that he has seen dogs set on to Chinamen in the streets of San Francisco, and men standing around enjoying the sport as if they were at a buil fight. "I have seen," he says, "troops of boys assault a Chinaman with stones, when he was walking quietly along about his business, and send him bruised and bleeding home." Yet the immigration of Chinese amounts to about a thousand a week. The Americans contend that one object of their additional treaty with China is to guarantee protection for these new comers, and to prevent them being treated as outeasts. It might also have been admitted that Mr. Burlingame, a mission is intended chiefly to add glory and product in the Mr. Burlingame, however, will shortly secondary to that. Mr. Burlingame, however, will shortly secondary to that the secondary for the translet by fair to condemn his mission. [Prom the London Standard (ministerial journal), August 26.] an other considerations and arrive in this country, to explain his errand to Lord Statiley, and it would be scarcely fair to condomn his mission utterly without hearing an authoritative state.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE COUNTRY AT PEACE-FALSE RUMORS AT ST. THOMAS AND CURACOA-SEVERE DROUTH-MISREPRESENTATIONS EXPOSED.

By a late arrival at this port from the City of Santo Domingo we are in receipt of advices from the

Dominican Republic to the 23d uit.

Peace prevailed in all parts of the Republic, and the Government was using its best efforts to maintain tran-quility in the country. The intelligence received at the capital from the several provinces and districts was of the most antisfactory character, showing, as it did, that the people were every where warmly supporting the con-stituted authorities in their endeavors to restore the

the people were every where warmly supporting the constituted authorities in their endeavors to restore the reign of order.

The enemies of the Government at St. Thomas and Curacoa were still endeavoring to shake confidence in the Administration of President Bacz, their object being to prevent merchants at these places, between which and Santo Domingo there is a considerable trade, from sending shipments of goods to Puerto Plata or to Santo Domingo City. Among other reports prometgated lately at Curacoa was one to the effect that ex-President Cabral had gained a foothold in Santo Domingo; that 400 Deminican soldiers and one of the Generals of Bacz had deserted to his ranks; that the whole country was in a state of insurrection, and that the Dominican Cacos were everywhere routing the national forces. These rumers were all pure fabrications.

The only General of the party of disorder left on Deminican soft was Massacota, who had failed to syall himself of the amongs to offered him by the Government. He had escaped to the entertor and inciden himself in the manufaction, but Gen. Disc had been sent in pursuit of them, and it was expected that he would soon be captured. The country was staffering from a very severe drouth, and in many parts waste was very learce. Flour was manufact at Santo Dominac City, the supply of their

article in the market being of such bad quality that the bread made from it was hardly fit for human food. THE FALSE STATEMENTS CONCERNING PRESIDENT BAEZ.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.] SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 19 .- A minority which only exists on revolutions, wishes to destroy all that the immense majority have determined to effect for the benefit of their country. This turi alent, ambitious minority, is always in opposition to every moral and enlightened administration that understands its duty and seeks to pursue it with a firm step and an upright conscience. This short-sighted minority, in accordance with their simister policy labors to spread in foreign countries the most absurd and disgraceful falsehoods about the situation of their country and its government. Their avowed object is to discredit the administration of President Bace and in this way prevent his obtaining from dent Bacz and in this way prevent his obtaining from abroad the means for redeeming the Deminican State from the evils which these slanderers themselves brought upon it. They paint the country as their own dark plans would make it; they vainly desire to inspire in the minds of good crizzens the fears and uncertainties to which they

have made themselves the victims.

A national reaction disposed of the man who permitted himself to be their billad instrument, and he sunk before it under the weight of his own nullity, but not before he and they had reduced the credit of the country to zero.

These calumniators of the Dominican name attempt to give a kind of historic art to their fables by lending them determined them. give a kind of historic air to their fables by lending them dates and places. They have written to the foreign press that Cabral, Laperen, and Pimental are now here and now there, giving battles and winning advantages at such and such times. Gen. Carlos Baez they report as taken prisoner in one of these imaginary affairs, while in truth be has never ceased to command in peace the whole province of Azna, in which these events are said to have occurred.

occurred.

Neither Cabral, Luperon or Pimental, have fired a shot or dare show themselves in arms on the Dominican soil. Cabral has been in Hayti, and was for some time prostrate with fever in the besleged town of Jacmel, in which he was inclosed with the Cacos rebels, and may before this date have fallen by the orders of that Government. Pimental is a poor and helpless fugitive at Turks Island, and Luperon has fled from Hayti to Jamalca, perhaps to plot more mischile?

plot more mischlef.

The Dominican Republic was never more tranquil than at present. The people wearied of civil commotion desire peace, order, and industrial progress. They trust to their experience of the talents and patriotism of their chosen chief, President Baez, to protect the public interand encourage progress, and on this confidence we at all our hopes for an early and firm career of pros est and en

MEXICO.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STATES OF COLIMA AND GUERRERO-A REVOLUTION IN TAMAULIPAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3 .- Advices have been received here from Colima, Mexico, to the 15th of August. Great improvement in the affairs of that State and in the State of Guerrero is noticed, a general resumption of Colima, has become of considerable importance since the Opposition line of steamers from San Francisco have regularly touched there. Many buildings have been put up, and new business seemcles established. A line of stages from Tepic to the City of Mexico will commence running regularly about the middle of October next, making the trip in seven days. Another revolution had broken out in the State of Tamanipas—Conales. Gomez, Vegas, and Coronada having revolted against the State Government of Garsa. Provisions were scarred in several of the States, and a famine was threatened. In the State of Guerrero beans were nine cents a bound and corn \$2 a bushel. Gen. Almonte had protested against the connection of all his property, a part of it being owned by his wife and children in their own right. The matter was to be investigated. One Angel Miramon, suspected of being a brother to the Gen. Miramon, executed at Querataro, has been arrested at Humaita, he having arrived from Havana without a passport. The stages are regularly robbed on the principal high-road. The only Department in which travelers are secure from robbers is that of Tepic One Tenada having healty issued a decree which had effectually driven the bandits from his Department. regularly touched there. Many buildings have been put

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE GEORGIA HOMESTEAD BILL.

ATLANTA, Sept. 8.—The Senate passed the omestead Bill to-day. It exempts personal property to extent of \$3,000 in gold. The Judicary Committee restred in favor of moving the Capital of the State back Milledgeville.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 8.—It is rumored this vening, that a negro man killed two whites at Thompson a Columbia County, and that the citizens hanged the egro, at once. No particulars have been received. OUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-JUDGESHIP

DECLINED.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 8.—Williams, one of the reeently elected Circuit Judges, sent in a communication
to the Legislature to-day, decilning the office. The bill
granting a charter to the Chatham Railroad Company of
North Carolina to extend its road to Columbia, passed the

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE-MEMBERS UNSEATED. New-Orleans, Sept. 8.—The House yester-day unseated a member from the Parish of Orleans, on the ground of inelgibility, and seated in his stead his Radical opponent. To-day the House reconsidered its action in the case, and adopted the majority report of the Election Committee, which declares the Democratic the Election Committee, which declares the Demogratic member ineligible, and returns the election to the people. This is the first retrograde action on the part of the Legislature noted thus far.

FURTHER OUTRAGES BY SOUTHERN OUTLAWS. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8 .- A company of fifteen or twenty mounted men entered the town of Versailles last Sunday, firing upon a number of negroes. The in habitants of the town soon organized and returned the fire. The assailants were driven off, losing two of their number by capture, and several were slightly wounded, The Christmas mill, three miles from the city, has been on one or two occasions surrounded by armed men, with the evident intention of taking forcible possession of it. The workmen of the mill opened fire upon the attacking party, driving them off and wounding one in the heel. Nellie Connor, a servant, living on the Salt River road, was dragged from her home a few nights ago by a company of ten men, and stripped and tarred.

SARATOGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR. SARATOGA, Sept. 8 .- The Fair is progressing uccessfully. Horatio Seymour and Gov. Featon will attend on Thursday, and Gov. S. will deliver the annual

VERMONT STATE FAIR.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 8 .- The Vermont State Fair opens at this place to-day. Much of the stock exhibited at the New-England Fair has already arrived, and more is expected this morning. The State is more largely represented from all sections than is usual. On wednesday, Thursday, and Friday spirited races are to take place. The horses, cattle, and agricultural departments of the exhibition are finely represented. It promises to be the most successful fair of the Society.

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER PLANET. DETROIT, Sept. 8.—Prof. Watson of the De-troit Observatory announces the discovery of another minor planet which shines like a star of the teuth magni-tude. At 3 o'clock this morning it was situated, right minute planet which salies like a sair of the cean impur-tade. At 3 o'clock this morning it was situated, right ascension, 5 degrees 18 minutes declination, 5 decrees 40 minutes south: apparent dany metten 45 seconds time, retrograde and right ascension 7 minutes south in decim-

NEW-YORK Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

NEW-YORK Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

AUBURN, Sept. 8.—The third annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association organized here this afternoon and elected officers as follows: Presidents C. Steele of Levil Presidents C. Steele of Levil Presidents C. Coeke of Huffale, G. Hoff of Syracuso, W. H. Belden of New York, H. M. Smith of Elmira; Secretaries, Joseph Owen of Oswego, Y. Hand of Binghamton, E. A. Wetmore of Auburt. A vote of thanks was tendered the late Chairman, Col. H. M. Smith of Elmira, and the Convention proceeded to prehainary business. The Convention opened under most favorable auspices, with a fair attendance of delegates.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE GEOLOGIST. CONCORD, Sept. 8.—The Governor and Council have appointed Prof. Charles A. Hitchcock of New-York, State Geologist.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. Speaker Colfax, Prof. Agassiz, and Senator

Coulin are in Deaver.
....Gen. John C. Breckinridge and the Hon. James M. Mason are in Toronto.

A solid piece of Lookout Mountain, weighing about 300 tuss, recently fell and rolled of into the Tennessee Valley.

A subscription has been started in Richmond for a fond to purchase a homestead and provide an annuity for ct Gev. Beary B. Wisc.

.... A memorial from the distressed people of Red River was presented to the City Council of Toronto on Monday night,

A brick stable owned by W. G. Case of Colum-

WASHINGTON.

NO SEPTEMBER SESSION-OUR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD FOR GRANT—THE REVENUE SUPER-VISORSHIPS—THE KU-KLUX KLAN—INDIAN TROUBLES - BRIDGING BOSTON HARBOR. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1868.

The concurrent resolution, which was adopted by Congress in July, for an adjournment until the third Monday in September, provides that the "President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall on that day, unless it be then otherwise ordered by the two Houses, further adjourn their respective Houses until the first Monday in December, 1868." A quorum of each House is requisite to "otherwise order."

Letters favoring Gen. Grant in the strongest language and expressing an earnest desire for his election have been received in this city from Mr. Cassius M. Clay and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. Curtin, Russia; John P. Hale, Spain; Gen. John A. Dix and his Secretary, Mr. Hoffman, Paris; Mr. Watts, the new Minister to Austria, and John Hay, Charge d'Affaires at Vienna; Mr. Morris, Constantinople; Mr. Marsh, Italy; Mr. Harrington, Switzerland; Mr. Nicolay, Consul at Paris; Mr. Murphy, Consul at Frankfort; Mr. Moran, Secretary of Legation in England, and over two-thirds of all Consuls yet heard from.

The Printers' Grant and Colfax Club of this city some days ago elected the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher an honorary member of their society. The following is Mr. Beecher's letter acknowledging the compli-

G. W. SCRIVER-Dear Sir: I received duly the notice G. W. SCHIVER—Dear Sir: I received duly the notice of my election as Honorary Member of the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club, of Washington City. I accept the honor with pleasure, and shall cooperate with you in every just measure for the victory of those fundamental principles of moral and good government of which Grant and Col

fax are the expositors.

Revolutions do not go backward, and I have every confidence that the conscience and intelligence which led this great nation to resist Slavesy, and to defeat it, will now refuse to put the Government into the very hands which were raised against it, or which refused to

will how there raised against it, or which refused to help in its defense.

The new adhesion of impatient Southern men to the very worst type of Democratic doctrins ever enunciated since the party went into alliance with Slavery cannot but be as disastrous for the South as was the league with the same party before the war. The Democratic party seems fated to lead the South into desperate steps, and then to be utterly unable to help those whom it has deluded. It will be so again. Utterly lost to all moderation, the Convention in New-York has laid down a platform which will bring civil war to the South again, unless it is prevented by the victory of the Republican party. I am, very unity yours. ngain, unless it is prevented by yours, hean party. I am, very truly yours. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

There is no foundation for the report sent hence that Secretary McCulloch has returned to Commis sioner Rollins all the nominations for Supervisors that the latter has made. The two gentlemen were again together to-day, in consultation over the troublesome problem; but the question is no nearer solution than it was a month ago. Five nominations are yet to be made by the Commissioner, which will on his part complete the list.

The troubles in the counties of La Rue, Marion, and Nelson, in Kentucky, have not been settled, and the outrages are likely to occasion much serious reflection on the part of the Attorney-General and Secretary of War as to the proper course to be pursued. The two officers are in correspondence on the subject. The disturbances are likely to prove even more serious than at first apprehended, the outlaws being determined to resist all execution of the law at every hazard.

Information from the Plains, received here to-day, confirms the press dispatches, and is in effect that the Indians have made on attack upon Fort Dodge and been repulsed with a loss of four killed and fifteen wounded. The news which has been received to-day is that two or three bands have given themselves up to Gen. Sheridan, claiming that they have not been engaged in the late attacks, and that he has asked for authority to settle them on the new reser-

The stated Cabinet meeting was held to-day, Browning and Evarts being the only members absent. A number of students from St. Sulpice, Baltimore, called at the White House this morning, but were unable to see the President.

Brevet Brigadier General McFerran, Deputy Quar-Washington, has been ordered to make a special in-spection of the cemeteries in the Department of the Camberland. He will report what portion, if any, of the duties at present performed under the direction of Lieutenant Colone. Kansom, can advantageously be transferred to the quartermaster General's office here; and generally what steps are necessary to hasten the completion of the cemeteries as rapidly as consistent with a proper care and due regard for the

consistent with a proper care and due regard for the honored remains resting there.

The Treasury Department issued to the Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad Company today 1,280 bonds of the value of \$1,000 each, being for the completion of the 26th and 27th sections of the road, beginning at the 720th mile-post, and terminating at the 760th mile-post westerly from the initial point at Omaha.

nating at the 760th mile-post westerly from the initial point at Omaha.

Returns which were received to-day by the Commissioner of the General Land Office show the disposal of 39,321 acres of the public lands during the past month, as follows: Brownsville, Nebraska, 11,681 acres; Omaha, Nebraska, 11,913 acres; East Saginaw, Michigan, 9,623 acres; Humboldt, Kansas, 6,104 acres. The greater portion of this land was taken up by actual settlers under the Homestead Law.

Law. Rear Admirals S. H. Stringham and C. H. Bell, of

Rear Admirals S. H. Stringham and C. H. Bell, of the Navy, and Brevet Brigadier General J. H. Simpson, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, have been appointed a Board to examine the subject of bridging Boston Harbor. They are to meet at the Navy Yard, in Charlestown, on the 16th inst.

Secretary McCulloch has appointed J. M. Burroughs, Assistant Assessor of the IVth. and Edward G. Harrison and Joseph Thomas, Assistant Assessors of the Vth District of Pennsylvania.

Revenue appointments have been made as follows: Storekeepers—Brigham Eckert, Hamilton, Ohio: T. F. Cuyler, Philadelphia; William Goodwin, Massachusetts; Thomas M. Johnson, Dayton, Ohio: Enoch E. Thomas, Mount Vernou, Indiana. Gaugers—James Carson, Madison Dye, and Wm. Herzewether, Fourth District, Ohio: Win, M. Sleep, Twenty-fourth District, Pennsylvania; and r. Unesief, Inna District, Massachusetts.

MASS MEETING OF TRADES' UNIONS. ALBANY, Sept. 8.—A mass meeting of the variance Unions of Alice

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—A mass meeting of the various of Albany — held here to night, the purpose being to express sympany — the the Bricklaver's strike in New-York. Previous to the faceting the Unions paraded the streets with hundreds of torch-lights and transparencies. The procession was over a half-mile long. After arriving at the Capitol, the meeting was addressed by a delegation from the meeting of New-York, consisting of Mes. Frederick Hewiett, Alex-Maler Trous and John W. Browning, and by John McKing. Of Albany. The speakers were bentily applanded. The resolutions recognize the struggle of the Bricklayers' Union of New-York as a battle fought for the rights of labor on this continent, and pledge the workingmen of Albany to sustain the strikers until they triumph; condemning the arrest and coercion of the bricklayers of Morrisania, and promise, if the law can be construed to make it a crime for workingmen to meet and counsel together; that workingmen will agitate the question until such a tyraunical law shall have been swept from the statute-books. They thank Congress and the State Legislatures that have passed the Elght-Hour law, and call upon them to enforce it; denounce Gen. Schofield for reducing the wages of Government employés, and hall with pleasure Attorney-General Evarts's opinion that Congress legislated on the reduction of hours of labor and not of wages; recommend the labor organizations of the State to hold mass meetings to ratify the platform of the National Labor Union, and to elect delegates to the session of that body meeting in New-York Sept. 2; denounce the low wages and long hours for girls and women, and recommend them to learn trades and join the Labor Unions, or to use other honorable means to compel men to render unto every woman according to her works. The multitude separated at a late hour. nious of Albany as held here to night, the

THE "KNIGHTS OF ST. CRISPIN." This secret organization of shoemakers met last vening at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel. This is a new order, the headquarters of which is in Milwaukee. Branch unions have been formed in all of the principal cities and towns of the North and West. The New-York Union, although but three months in existence, already embraces several hundred members, the principles of the order, whatever they may be, being very popular with the craft.

The Operative Plasterers met last evening at their Hall in Dendit Institute. Ten new members were admitted. It was announced that on next meeting night the nomination of efficers for the ensuing term would take place.

Would take place.

The strike inaugurated by the Slate Roofers on Monday last for an advance of 50 cents a day on their old rate of wages has proved a superse. Nearly every employer has acceded to the requests of the men.

last evening at Metropolitan Hall, in Hester-st. It was announced that the strike inaugurated on Monday last had proved successful both in this city and Albany. According to this new arrangement, the men are receiving per hogshead \$2 12\frac{1}{2}, instead of \$2, and for barrels \$1 37\frac{1}{2}, instead of \$1, and \$1, a

THE SOUTH

MUTTERINGS OF FRANK BLAIR'S REBELLION. AN APPALLING STATE OF THINGS IN TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.
[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESHONDENT.]

MEMPHIS, Sept. 2.- The Democratic politiclans of West Tennessee can be divided into three classes. In the first order is the intellectual and educated class, who, though numerically small, are still the power that rules the destinies of the body politic. Instructors and originators of the false and damnable heresies that culminated in rebellion, they are again gathering strength for another contest for political supremacy. While professing to deprecate violence, they are strong in the hope that through shifting of the scenes in the great North they will, by aid of their party, be enabled to once more strut the boards of the Governmental stage, and browbeat the Yankees as in days of yore. Principally professional men, while they have great, vanity and some sprightliness of mind, with some rare exceptions, they are not entitled to the term "educated" in its true interpretation. Their attainments are mostly superficial and llustrative of the remark once made of Pitt the younger. 'That he knew nothing well except Spencer's Faire Queen." So here, while there are a few brilliant exceptions, there is little true education, and few men learn anything well.

found Albert Pike, a carpet-bagger from Arkansas; G. K. McRae, carpet-bagger from North Carolina; Ed. Yerger, A. H. Douglas, Van A. W. Anderson, Wm. H. Stevens, Col. Logwood, Humphrey Bate, and others that are prominent. With the exception of Logwood and Stevens, these men and their class are intensely bitter and proscriptive, and at their nightly gatherings on the corner of Second and Madison-sts., in Stillman Hall, pander to the evil passions of the mobocracy, by praying that the hour may come, and that soon, in which they can drive every Radical from off their soil, out of their land, &c. Not one speaker in ten but urges this or similarly atro-

clous views and sentiments upon the people. Not a cheer is ever heard except when sentiments of this character are uttered, and it is only necessary, in order to bring

is ever heard except when sentiments of this character are uttered, and it is only necessary, in order to bring down the house, to declaim of the Yankee carpet-baggers and scalawags, and of the hour that is at hand when they can drive them from the land.

Another peculiarity of these political leaders that is observable to all Northern men is that their most celebrated speakers rarely or never discuss principles, but confine themselves to men. They are lacking in either the capacity or the honesty and the broad and comprehensive grounds, and base their line or action with the property of right. They all grovel in the earth, and, to use a familiar expression, "spend their time in throwing mud."

Matt Gallaway, the mouth-piece of our Democracy, taking his one from instructions received from the North, makes no report of these speeches, or at best but a garfamiliar expression, "spend their time in throwing mind."
Matt Gallaway, the mouth-piece of our Democracy, taking his one from instructions received from the North, makes no report of these speeches, or at best but a garbled one, with a view of hiding the teeth until the wolf is in a position to show them—ad libitum. In the second class are found such men as Matt Gallaway, Gen. For rest, John Sale, Dave Haskell, B. N. Hart, and many others of like lik. These men are the representatives of a large and powerful element in the body politic. Those who, intensely bitter in their sectional hatreds, can see no good in aught that corresents the Government as at present constituted, have an library large of any line and everything savoring of Republicaniam, and a holy horror of Yankee carpet baggers in general. Those who, degradingly ignorant themselves, foolashly imagins the Yankees as of an inferior race of beings, who believe the war only ceased as a matter of policy and not of necessity and insanely think they might win in another trial of strength, and, finally, the great mass of those who, reading little or nothing for hemselves, have literally no mindsof their own, and are, therefore, fit tools to be led by appeals to their proscriptive hatreds and prejudices; who look upon it as high treason to read aught emanating from the North, and follow blindly in the path laid out before them. Blessed with little education, these representatives are generally easily recognized by their animal developments; they have a coarse, swaggering air and pander to the lowest and most depraved appetites of the "Canaille."

The third and last class of these Democratic politicians, those are generally broken down party backs, young and unthinking sprigs of a defunct aristocracy, who, too proud and lazy to work, are fond of breeding dissension and strife about they know not what, but feeding issension and strife about they know not what, but feeding of the late war and condition of things in consequence thereof to be transported here, h

the hational banner to preserve the Government were traitors who had wrongful possession of the reins of power. Hearing nothing of a rebellion, he would be taught that the national armies were hordes of mercenaries and cut throats, whose mission was simply! plunder the people and subject them to a power most cartily despised and condemned.

Loyal men who came here with the flag for which they fought, he would find condemned and anathematized as carpet-baggers and scalawags, whom it was the bounded duty of the people to drive out as Parlahs in the land. In fact, loyalty, as interpreted by the will of the majority and applied to the National Government, he would find applicable to but few indeed of the controlling masses South. Professions of loyalty to the Constitution, as interpreted by themselves, he would find in abundance, but that the wasses, with Pike, do not love a government they cannot control.

THE WAT Canasa and seep in.

and applied to the National Rovernment, he would find applicable to but few indeed of the controlling masses South. Professions of loyalty to the Constitution, as interpreted by themselves, he would find in abundance, but that the beases, with Pike, do not love a government they cannot control.

That there is a general and deep selves. The prehencion—that indescribable feeling of airm this warm of approaching dangers we know not of—in the whole of Union men throughout West Tennessee, is certainly too palpable to be denied. Surrounded on every hand by sworn assassins, who, banded together, found the country at will, committing innumerable outrages, whose attraceity and fiendishness are second of utmidation that savages, feeling about them an algebraic daylessness of murice, as the third of the men throughout the country should feel alarm, knowing that the constant themse of Democratic leaders in our midst, approved and reiterated on every hand by swort in the same lawless fire-earling element that drove the State into rebellion, is annihilation of Radical Unionists, and of the fast-approaching hour when the work shall begin. Hearing the impurated expressions of former prominent leaders in Robellion, that the Ohn and Susquhamna are to be made rivers and organize. "define to the law," ac., &c., that any measures looking to checking the terrible carrival of blood, crime, and outrage, so provalent in many sections of the State, are to be a declaration of war, which once commenced is to be one in which all Radical Unionists are to be singled out and shown no quarter. A war to the kinfe and the kinfe to the hit, as Gen. Pike has said. Knowing too, as is well known here, that through fear of effect upon the coming election North speeches of public mon far saed and kept from provided and the provided of the same and the would take place.

The strike inaugurated by the Slate Roofers on Monday last for an advance of 50 centre a day on their on Monday last for an advance of 50 centre a day on their old rate of wages has proved a success. Nearly every employer has acceeded to the requests of the men.

The Grand Society of United Coopers met

Our Legisland a prident holding up is perceptor all the short fine in these outrages. Even under to Memphis and the first of wages has proved a success. Nearly every employer has acceeded to the requests of the men.

The Grand Society of United Coopers met

Well understood no man, black or white, dare

avow Union sentiments, and the Mayor himself, a Baptist preacher named Senter, is the reported leader of the gang. To show how elections are carried here by the reconstructed, at the last election this Ka-Kinx Mayor and exemplary minister of the Gospel, it is said, appointed a special police consisting of 15 armed Rebeis and five unarmed blacks, then got the blacks drunk and run the election to suit himself; result, of course, glorious Democratic victory. At McKenzie, crossing of the same road with the Nashville and North-Western, a certain Tom McCutcheon is understood to be the messenger that summons the gang together for the purpose of searching the train, as has been frequently done at this point. At Brownville, also, Tom Potter is another reported active Democrat who brings the faithful together whenever any outrage is contemplated, so at every railroad station upon the various roads we know the men who act as sliming lights among these masked Democracy. In Mississippi, we know it was well understood, previous to the election, in many localities, that in case of the success of the new constitution, it would not be tolerated in any man's accepting a position under the State Government so organized; that such man, in fact, was not to be allowed to live in their midst. The same feeling is now manifesting itself in Arkansas, where the fire-eating element is in almost open rebellion to the new Government of the State. But last week I had a long conversation with Dr. A. M. Johnson, Representative from Mississippi County in that State. The same evening he took a boat for his home in Osceola, and the evening of the ensuing day was assussmated in his own house by parties unknown. For several days Mr. E. G. Barker, State Senator, has been in Memphis, and has gone to Keokuk, Iowa, to recover from wounds received from a would-be assassin. While sitting in his own house, in Marion, Crittenden County, but a few miles across the river from here, by an open window, leaning his head upon his hand, an assassin discharged a l

Marion, Crittenden County, but a few miles across the river from here, by an open window, leaning his head upon his hand, an assassin discharged a load of buck-shot through the window at his head. Three shot took effect in his check, which presents a frightful appearance, and two broke and badly shattered his only arm between the elbow and hand. What makes the matter particularly agravating in his case is that he lost an arm to 1000 from an attempt at assassination, then because of having served in the Union army.

In the same county, immediately opposite Memphis, Ku-Kiny organizations rule the community as they In the same county, inducates the same community as they please, in defiance of all law. No loyalist, black or white, is safe for an hour, and in some localities Union men concregate together in small squads at night and barricade the doors and windows ere they dare go to sleep. The old Rebel element are all armed, and apparently, at least, all

Rebel element are all armed, and apparently, at least, an banded together.

In our own County of Shelby, too, not 10 miles from Memphis, it is a common thing to hear of Ku-Klux gangs visiting the negro cabins in search of arms, and intimidating the blacks by threats in case they fail to vote for Seymour and Blair.

Assertions of our Rebel press to the contrary, few Union men believe that outside of a few of the Eastern counties of the State, and Memphis and Nashville, it would be possible to-day to hold an election under the franchise law save by military protection.

The seemingly most plausible theory of those Union men who carefully scan appearances about them seems

possible to-day to hold an election under the franchise law save by military protection.

The seemingly most plausible theory of those Union men who carefully scan appearances about them seems to be that the whole is a well-concerted and systematic effort to control the whole of the Southern States for Seymour and Blair by the same system of tactics so successfully inaugurated in Mississippi in defeating the Constitution there. That present serious resistance by force of arms is contemplated, if possible to avoid, I do not think is generally believed. The policy seems to be a general overaweing and intimidating of the blacks, and driving very suspension of the propose cannot be accomplished without, of all prominent Unionists and obnoxious blacks. The field thus cleared, the colored voters, through caplelery and dread of violence, are to be marched, as in Mississippi, to the polls, as sp many cattle, and voted in the interest of Democracy. That there is danger of this policy proving successful in Arkansas the present unrhulent condition of things seems to porend; and that it will also succeed in Louisiana and Texas is the confident prediction of Democracy here. In Mississippi I have reason to know that, despite the defeat of the constitution and loss of representation thereby, it is the purpose on the 23d of this present month to take the recessary steps to call an election and force an electoral vote upon Congress for embarrassing complication and an appeal to the Supreme Court. Pollowing out the revolutionary doctrines of Seymour and Biatr, if elected, the reconstructed Governments are to be overthrown by force, if necessary, for which the South, through her present organizations, is to be found fully prepared.

Tennessee, also, is expected to receive a like executive favor, or at least a revolutionary scheme for a ceneral State Convention, recognized by the General Government as legal, is to overthrow the present form and frame a new one in accord with the seditions schemes of the times.

Thus the whole of t

treason to read aught emanating from the North, and follow blindly in the path laid out before them. Blessed with little education, these representatives are generally casily recognized by their animal developments; they have a coarse, swagering air and pander to the lowest. The third and last class of the "Cansalle."

The third and last class of the "Cansalle."

The third and last class of thee Democratic politicians, these serviture in denunciations of Republicans, and most active in measures tending to anarchy and violence are generally broken down party backs, young and unthinking sprigs of a defunct aristocracy, who, too proud and lazy to work, are fond of breeding dissension and strife about they know not what, but foolishly imagine to be something in interest of "Southern rights," the hordes of gambiers, roughs, and "ne'er do wells," so prominent in Southern cities, and those most bitter and unrelenting of all Rebels, those who fought and bled at home, while their far more honorable friends were in the field.

Were a foreigner who had heard nothing of the late war and condition of things in consequence thereof to be transported here, he would naturally conclude, to hear people talk, that the Government, as represented in Congress, was the most unjust and oppressive in the world, and those who supported it were oppressors, robbers, and theves.

By a strange perversion of logic he would be led to believe that those who but yesterday were staining their hands in loyal blood are now the true defenders of the Constitution, while those who fought and bled beneath the hational banner to preserve the Government were traitors who had wrongful possession of the reins of converts to the faith, colored speeches, and colored colored.

Memphis all eige is of no hope and a present ward. Chibs, colored meetings, colored torchight processions, colored converts to the faith, colored speches, and colored orators, are, in fact, the theme of conversation of every hand. Those immendate sons of chivary, formerly so disguisted at mere sight of a free nigger, who turned up their noises in plous horror at the mere mention of a nigger voter, scowled malignantly at a colored orator, and were ready to faint at mere thoughts of the terrible steach of colored meetings are now most eager to do them home by an obsequiousness that disguists the sensible blacks themselves. Those who but yester day spat victosity at mention of nigger radicals, and ranked them with Fike as "a race of with some stalwart babsons," to-day are some breed pleading carnestly for his nigger upon the street content of the mere and the radical states and ranked them with Fike as "a race of with some stalwart ninger upon the street content," who wonly heads, listening to sandwiched among a crowd of wooly heads, listening to sandwiched among a crowd of wooly heads, listening to sandwiched among a crowd of wooly heads, listening to sandwiched among a crowd of wool produced the produced oratorship, and counseling earnestly as to their rude oratorship, and counseling earnestly as to long of political courts. Wonderful change! Mattogge of political courts. Wonderful change! Mattogge of political courts. Wonderful change! Mattogge of political courts. Wonderful change is mattogge and to extend the pale of the faithful, all supposed to favor colored suffrage, and looked upon the term migger synonomous with stink, to-day found speaking beside a colored orator and reporting such orator's speech as able and patriotic in that nigger benothers with migger in its every phase and condition. To do the blacks justice here in Memphis the majority are not only thoroughly disguated with such crowling and condition. To do the blacks justice here in Memphis the majority are not only thoroughly disguated with suc

in his behalf, noble resolves, piegogas, and all and sonorous shout, ringing out strong and clear, "Hurrah for Grant."

Three or four white and one colored brother came rushing out to put a stop to such obnavious sounds in proximity to the meeting. There stood Sambo, poised in a bracing attitude beside the ourbstone, swinging his old straw hat about his head and shouting at the top of his lungs, "Hurrah for Grant." Colored brother rushing up and plucking him by the sieeve says, "Now look here Sam, and plucking him by the sieeve says, "Now look here Sam, and plucking him by the sieeve says, "Now look here Sam, and the wont do; dese genimen wants you to shout for Seymour and Elair." "Hurrah for Grant," says Sambo. Colored brother again; "I tell you, Sam, you must shout for Seymour." "Can't help it, says Sambo, "Hugrah for Grant." "I tell you, Sam, dat wont do; you's hout for Seymour." "Can't help it, says Sambo; "Hugrah for Grant." "I tell you, Sam, dat wont do; you's paffl to go for Seymour," says brother in a pleading tone. "Don't care a d—n," says Sam: "Hurrah for Grant." Colored brother pulling him away toward home, tarus to the discountied Democracy with "It's no use, geammen, it's no use; he's good Seymour nigger, but when he's drunk he will shout for Grant."

The Republican campaign in West Tennesses may be said to be fairly inaugurated, and bids fair to be a lively one indeed. The Hon. William J. Smith, State Senator and the Hon. Barton Lewis, Chairman of our County Commission, are all in the field fighting manfully against the commen enemy, regardless of the distarbed condition of the country and consequent danger, to then selves. If proper military protection be afforded at election, Toursesse will be found sure of an overwhelming unsperity for Grant and Colfax.

GEORGIA.

THE REBEL PERFIDY IN THE LEGISLATURE. AN OUTRAGE ON THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS -COLORED REPUBLICANS EXPELLED FROM THE LEGISLATURE-FOUR COLORED MEM-*BERS SPARED FOR THE PRESENT-THE QUES-

TION OF THEIR ELIGIBILITY. [FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] ATLANTA, Sept. 4, 1868. Yesterday was enacted in this city one of the most

remarkable scenes which has been exhibited in the

strange, eventful drama of reconstruction in Georgia. The chosen and elected Representatives of onehalf the legal voters of Georgia were ignominiously ejected from their seats in the lower House of the General Assembly, by the Representatives of the other half. All but four of the colored members of the House were found guilty of having negro blood in their veins, and for this crime were punished. That this was the sole cause of the expulsion is proved by the reasons given for excepting the four who were retained. They were excepted for the present because the Democrats choose to assume they had less than one-eighth African blood, while the twenty-five expelled were alleged to have more, No proof was offered of either assertion. The twenty-five were acknowledged to have as good title to their seats as the four, but the latter were of somewhat lighter complexion than the twenty-five, and the Democrate, sitting as a jury, decided by inspection that the twenty-five were guilty and the four were inno. innocent of being negroes. Why they should have spared the four when they could just as easily have expelled them is inexplicable, unless upon the theory that they might thereby gain some credit for magnanimity, or that they cared not to expel more than was necessary to give them an assured majority of two-thirds. Those excepted were as much Republicans, as those who were expelled, yet it was more because they were Republicans than because they were negroes that the latter suffered. But the four favored ones are only reprieved-they have only the poor priviledge of being the last to be destroyed. A resolution has been introduced to inquire into the quantity of negro blood in their veins, and their fate is predetermined-yet one of these men proved to the satisfaction of one of a previous committee that he was a Frenchman born in Paris, that he was brought to South Carolina at an early age by his parents who soon after died, and that to gain possession of some little property he was beir to, the managers of his father's estate sold him as a slave in Georgia. He has not forgotten his native language, but speaks very pure Parisian French. Another of these four was a captain in the Federal army, commanded white troops, fought in many of the most important battles in Virginia, was with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, was dangerously wounded, and twice a prisoner of war. Neither of these men could be taken for colored men if met on Broadway, but they have pleaded guilty of being of African blood, and they will be punished for it. Such are the beauties of Southern Democracy. Perhaps it will be well to give a brief sketch of the proceedings of this Legislature in reference to the question of ineligibility, both of white and black

At the commencement of the session questions were made as to the eligibility of certain members under the XIVth Article of the U.S. Constitution. It was contended, and with much appearance of reason, that those who were ineligible under the operations of that article were not entitled to seats in the General Assembly. It was well known that some thirty or more Democratic members had held office before the war, during the war, had so the Confederate army, and had otherwise afforded aid and comfort to the Rebellion. A committee was appointed to investigate these cases, and that committee, having upon it a majority of Republicans, reported, in effect, that Gen. Meade's order declaring the sitting members elected was conclusive as to their eligibility, and a resolution of the House solemnly declared all sitting members eligible. Though this was intended to apply only to those thought to be ineligible under the XIVth Article, it in reality did away with the ineligibility of those who might be alleged to be ineligible from any other cause. The report was accepted, the Republicans, with their usual foolish magnanimity, (including the colored men) voting for it. The question was thought to be settled, and it was considered there should be no more question as to the right to his seat of any member, white or black. But the greed of the The had no right to. It became necessary that they should acquire such a majority as might be able to overcome the Governor's veto on their iniquitous plots, and in spite of him carry out their revolutionary and reactionary designs. So under the counsel of those arch-traitors Ben. Hill and Toombs, who run the Democratic machine here, they concocted this conspiracy against the colored representatives. It was successful because the colored members were not permitted to vote in their own case, and because of weak-kneed Republicans who dodged the question. The colored members were accused en masse, they were not permitted to serer, as the lawyers say, and not one of them was allowed to vote on the preliminary questions or on

the final decision. The plot was perfected in this way: The eligibility of F. H. Fyall, a sitting member, had been referred to the Committee on Privileges, a majority of whom were Republicans. By some hocus-pocus the report of the Democratic minority was substituted for that of the majority, and Mr. Scott (Dem.) then reported that F. H. Fyall, holding a seat from the County of Macon, is not a citizen of Macon, but of Bibb County; that he is also a free person of color, and therefore is not entitled to a seat on this floor under the Constitution. Another Democrat then offered a substitute that no person of color was eligible to a seat on this floor under the Constitution of the State, and Mr. Scott accepted the substitute. Now it will be observed that the only accusation preferred against these men is on the ground of color. The old slave code of Georgia itself lays down only seven grounds of ineligibility.

1. Persons not citizens of the State, nor of the age of 21 years or upward, are ineligible.

2. Holders of public money upaccounted for.

3. Felons under the laws of this State or any other

State.
4. Persons holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of the States, or any

foreign State.
5. Persons of unsound mind.
6. Non-residents.
7. Persons constitutionally disqualified. These are all the grounds of ineligibility set forth

in "Irwin's Code." All persons not subject to these causes are eligible to office, and the new Constitution under which this Legislature assembled adds to these only dueling. But this same slave code has provisions for trials of disputed citizenship which, in substance, enact that, upon the complaint of any person that another is of mixed blood and therefore not entitled to the rights of citizenship, the plaintiff may prove that the defendant has one-eighth of negro or African blood in his veins, and so establish his case. On this flimsy pretext the Democrate of this Legislature acted. They alleged that the colored members had one-eighth or more of African blood, and without taking the trouble to go through with the process which the very law itself, in which they found their authority, prescribed, they constituted themselves judges, accusers and witnesses, and gained their case as a matter of course. They did not choose to acknowledge the authority of the very Constitution which gave birth and vitality to them as legislators, which Constitution expressly declares that no more of that Slave Code shall be of ferce than is consistent with the su-preme law, I. c. the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of Georgia. Now, the exclusion from citizenship of all persons who have one-eighth or more of African blood in their